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Mark S. Svat Fay, Sharpe, Fagan, Minnich & McKee, LLP 7th Floor 1100 Superior Avenue Cleveland, OH 44114-2518			WYSZYNSKI, AUBREY H	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2134	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	12/20/2006	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/042,963	BELL ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Aubrey H. Wyszynski	2134

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 9/14/06.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-11, 13-17, 19-24 and 33-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-11, 13-17, 19-24 and 33-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 2-3 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The response of 11/07/06 was received and considered.
2. Claims 1-11, 13-17, 19-24, 26-27 and 33-40 are pending.

Response to Amendment

3. Applicant has amended claims 26 and 31 to overcome the 35 USC §112, 2nd ¶ rejection and therefore, the rejection is withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments, filed 9/17/06, have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made.

Claim Objections

5. Claims 2 and 3 are objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 2 states "wherein the electronic markets have a mixture of at least one of individual users or groups". This limitation is unclear Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Art Unit: 2134

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-4, 6-11, 13, 15-17 and 33-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gruse et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,389,538, in view of Erickson et al., WO 01/016826 A1 and further in view of Kato et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,631,495.

In reference to Claim 1, Gruse discloses a system for administering electronic markets/Secure Digital Content Electronic Distribution System (fig. 1A), which include electronic content/(fig. 1A, #113), the system comprising a connection system (fig. 1A), to permit connection to a communication network (col. 11, lines 35-36), having an electronic server system/content hosting sites (fig. 1D, #111), configured to permit communication among a community of users and for hosting of the electronic markets/electronic digital content stores (fig. 1B, #100; col. 12, lines 43-54).

Gruse lacks or does not expressly disclose wherein any user of the community of users can be provided with a capability of configuring and administering individual ones of the electronic markets.

However, Erickson discloses a distributed administration system (fig. 1), wherein any user of the community of users can be provided with a capability of configuring and administering individual ones of the electronic markets (page 5, line 35-page 6, line 6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Gruse with the device of Erickson to allow users of the community to configure and administer individual electronic markets in order to promote commerce between members of the community, as taught by Erickson (page 6, lines 5-6).

Gruse further discloses a set of access permissions/rights management (col. 9, line 57), which control access to the electronic markets/stores, wherein the access permissions control which users of the community of users have access to the electronic markets/stores, (col. 9, lines 61-64), and a set of usage permissions/rights management, which control usage of content of the electronic markets/stores (col. 9, lines 64-67); and

Gruse lacks or does not expressly disclose a paper interface for utilization of electronic markets including administration of the electronic markets.

However, Kato discloses a paper interface/image scanner (fig. 1, #6), for utilization of electronic markets including administration of the electronic markets/registration processing (fig. 2, #151). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Gruse with the device of Kato to include a paper interface to the electronic market in order to scan and register paper documents, as taught by Kato (col. 5, lines 3-8).

In reference to Claim 2, Gruse, as modified above, further discloses wherein the electronic markets/stores, have a mixture of at least one of individual users or groups (col. 6, lines 13-14; col. 12, lines 6-8).

In reference to Claim 3, Gruse, as modified above, further discloses wherein the individual users and groups have different usage permissions (col. 10, lines 24-30).

In reference to Claim 4, Gruse, as modified above, further discloses wherein the content is a plurality of different content and each of the content is associated with at least one user group (col. 12, lines 6-8) with permission to manage properties of the content including a capability to change the associated usage permissions or change the markets/stores within which the content appears (col. 12, lines 57-65; col. 13, lines 5-13).

In reference to Claim 6, Gruse, as modified above, further discloses wherein the content (stored at content provider, electronic digital content store, or content hosting site, col. 13, lines 21-24) is stored at a location separate from a location where the access permissions and the usage permissions are controlled (stored at clearinghouse, col. 10, lines 4-10; col. 10, lines 21-24).

In reference to Claim 8, Gruse, as modified above, further discloses wherein the electronic market/store, content contains an embedded/watermarked (col. 20, lines 15-

20), content identifier (col. 19, lines 62-65 & col. 24, lines 10-14), that identifies the server of the electronic server system/content hosting sites, where the access and the usage permissions are served (col. 24, line 19), wherein the content identifier uniquely identifies the content on the identified server/content provider.

In reference to Claim 9, Gruse, as modified above, further discloses wherein access to decryption keys used to decrypt the content (col. 13, lines 48-55) is controlled through at least one authenticated account on the identified permissions server/clearinghouse (fig. 1C, #105).

In reference to Claim 10, Gruse, as modified above, further discloses wherein the paper interface enables specification of usage permissions (col. 9, lines 64-67).

In reference to Claim 11, Kato further discloses wherein the paper interface makes use of enhanced barcodes (fig. 2, #108 & col. 5, line 31). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Gruse with the device of Kato to make use of barcodes in order to identify a document as taught by Kato (col. 5, lines 29-33).

In reference to Claim 13, Gruse discloses method for administering electronic markets/Secure Digital Content Electronic Distribution System (fig. 1A), which include electronic products/content (fig. 1A, #113), the method comprising: providing connection

to a communication network (col. 11, lines 35-36), having at least one server/content hosting sites (fig. 1D, #111), which permits communication among a community of users hosting at least one electronic market/electronic digital content store (fig. 1B, #100), on the at least one server/content hosting site, providing a set of access permissions/rights management (col. 9, line 57), controlling access to the electronic markets/stores, by use of the access permissions/rights management (col. 1, line 57), providing a set of usage permissions/rights management, and controlling usage of products of the electronic markets by the usage permissions (col. 9, lines 64-67).

Gruse lacks or does not expressly disclose wherein any user of the community of users can be provided with a capability of configuring and administering individual ones of the electronic markets.

However, Erickson discloses a distributed administration system (fig. 1), wherein any user of the community of users can be provided with a capability of configuring and administering individual ones of the electronic markets (page 5, line 35-page 6, line 6). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Gruse with the device of Erickson to allow users of the community to configure and administer individual electronic markets in order to promote commerce between members of the community, as taught by Erickson (page 6, lines 5-6).

Gruse further discloses a set of access permissions/rights management (col. 9, line 57), which control access to the electronic markets/stores, wherein the access permissions

control which users of the community of users have access to the electronic markets/stores, (col. 9, lines 61-64), and a set of usage permissions/rights management, which control usage of content of the electronic markets/stores (col. 9, lines 64-67); and Gruse lacks or does not expressly disclose a paper interface for utilization of electronic markets including administration of the electronic markets. However, Kato discloses a paper interface/image scanner (fig. 1, #6), for utilization of electronic markets including administration of the electronic markets/registration processing (fig. 2, #151). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Gruse with the device of Kato to include a paper interface to the electronic market in order to scan and register paper documents, as taught by Kato (col. 5, lines 3-8).

As per claim 15, this is a method version of the claimed system discussed above in claim 6 wherein all claimed limitations have also been addressed and/or cited as set forth above.

As per claim 16, this is a method version of the claimed system discussed above in claim 7 wherein all claimed limitations have also been addressed and/or cited as set forth above.

In reference to Claim 17, Gruse, as modified above, further discloses wherein the paper interface enables specification of usage permissions (col. 9, lines 64-67).

In reference to Claim 33, Gruse, as modified above, further discloses wherein the paper interface permits addition of content to the electronic markets (Erickson, fig. 2, #50).

In reference to Claim 34, Gruse, as modified above, further discloses wherein the paper interface permits creation of a new electronic market (Erickson, page 5, line 35-36).

In reference to Claim 35, Gruse, as modified above, further discloses wherein the paper interface permits altering permissions of the electronic markets (col. 9, line 57).

In reference to Claim 36, Gruse, as modified above, further discloses wherein the paper interface permits obtaining content from the electronic markets (Erickson, fig. 2, #56).

In reference to Claim 37, Gruse, as modified above, further discloses wherein the paper interface permits adding content to the electronic markets (Erickson, fig. 2, #50).

In reference to Claim 38, Gruse, as modified above, further discloses wherein the paper interface permits creating a new electronic market (Erickson, page 5, line 35-36).

In reference to Claim 39, Gruse, as modified above, further discloses wherein the paper interface permits altering permissions of the electronic markets (col. 9, line 57).

In reference to Claim 40, Gruse, as modified above, further discloses wherein the paper interface permits obtaining content from the electronic markets (Erickson, fig. 2, #56).

8. Claims 5, 7 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gruse in view of Erickson as applied to claims 1 and 13 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0016727 to Harrell et al., (Harrell).

In reference to Claim 5, Gruse lacks discloses wherein the content includes information and data stored in a digital format including: pictures, movies, videos, music, programs, multimedia and games, (col. 9, lines 36-39).

Gruse lacks wherein the content includes encrypted electronic document files. Harrell teaches wherein the content includes encrypted electronic document files (page 5, ¶ [0039], lines 16-18).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Gruse with the device of Harrell to contain encrypted electronic document files as content of the electronic market in order to ensure secure transmission of the content and to facilitate the development and transfer of knowledge capital between innovators and developers through the use of marketing document files, as taught by Harrell (page 5, ¶ [0039], lines 17-18 & ¶ [0017]).

In reference to Claim 7, Gruse further discloses wherein selections of certain ones of the access permissions and the usage permissions cause an associated market to be a private market/Intermediate Market Partners (col. 13, line 31 & col. 62, condition #2).

As per claim 14, this is a method version of the claimed system discussed above in claim 5 wherein all claimed limitations have also been addressed and/or cited as set forth above.

9. Claims 19-23 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gruse et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,389,538, in view of Erickson et al., WO 01/016826 A1 and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,968,177 to Batten-Carew et al., (Batten).

In reference to Claim 19, Gruse discloses a method of creating and administrating an electronic marketplace/Secure Digital Content Electronic Distribution System (fig. 1A), comprising: forming a network of a community of users electronically interconnected via an electronic communication system/network (col. 11, lines 35-36), the community of users being a subset of users (col. 15, lines 6-10), having access to the electronic communication system/network, logging on by a first user to the network of the community of users; creating by the first user, an electronic market/electronic digital content store (fig. 1B, #100), (col. 12, lines 56-65), specifying access permissions/rights

management (col. 9, line 57), to the market for at least one of other users or groups of the community of users (col. 9, lines 61-67 & col. 71, lines 54-60). Gruse lacks or does not expressly disclose distributing administration of the electronic marketplace, wherein each user of the community of users is able to be provided with a capability of administering permissions which control access and usage of the electronic marketplace.

However, Erickson discloses distributing administration of the electronic marketplace, wherein each user of the community of users is able to be provided with a capability of administering permissions which control access and usage of the electronic marketplace and the community of users include end users who are able to be both users of the content and providers of the content (page 39, lines 27-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Gruse with the device of Erickson to allow users of the community to administer permissions in order to allow the marketplace administrator to control access to their marketplace, as taught by Erickson (page 39, lines 27-30).

Gruse lacks or does not expressly disclose a permissions matrix.

However, Batten discloses wherein administering of the permissions includes administering manage permissions which allow particular users/groups to change all elements of a permissions matrix (fig. 1, #42), including a user/group list, usage permissions, access permissions, usage fees for each user/group listing (Erickson, page 39, lines 27-30), and permissions to change a location of content by specifying in which markets the content will appear.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to manage the permissions disclosed in the system of Gruse with a permission matrix as taught by Batten in order to perform administrative functions including key recovery, key addition, key deletion, policy change, change of an end-user attributes, change of the administrative entities attributes, and authority to change other administrative entities attributes and permission, as taught by Batten (fig. 1, #42). Gruse further discloses uploading the electronic content to the market (col. 12, lines 57-65), creating a unique content identifier identifying the uploaded content; storing the content identifier on the server (col. 19, lines 62-65); specifying the usage permissions to be associated for the uploaded content (col. 20 lines 9-11), embedding/watermarking (col. 20, line 15), into the electronic content the content identifier of the electronic content and the location of a server where the access and the usage permissions have been stored and encrypting the electronic content (col. 24, lines 31-33).

In reference to Claim 20, Gruse further discloses a second user or a group/end-user, log onto a server of the network of community of users, accessing, by the second user or group/end-user, the electronic market/store created by the first user, checking to determine access permissions for the second user or group/end-user, for access to the market/store, (col. 10, lines 43-47), determining access permissions for at least one of the second user and group/end-user, exists checking for at least one of the second user and the group/end-user for access permissions for all content existing in the electronic market (col. 24, lines 25-33), displaying content representations for all content

determined to have access permission for at least one of the second user and group/end-user (col. 21, lines 7-9), selecting by the second user or group/end-user, at least one of the content representations (fig. 6; col. 25, lines 15-16; col. 21, lines 10-16), checking to determine whether the second user or group/end-user, has additional access permissions for the selected content (col. 25, lines 24-28) checking whether the second user or group has usage permissions for the selected content, determining the second user or group has access permissions for the selected content, checking whether the second user or group has usage permissions for the selected content, determining the second user or group has the usage permissions for the selected content (col. 26, lines 32-25), displaying the usage permissions and fees associated with the selected content to the second user or group (col. 25, lines 15-16; col. 21, lines 17-19).

In reference to Claim 21, Gruse further discloses generating a license by encrypting a content key with a user key/symmetric key, and attaching a verification key/public key, (col. 21, line 58; col. 24, lines 25-38), downloading by the second user or group/end user, the content and the license (col. 21, lines 59-61), selecting the encrypted file, by the second user or group/end-user, and invoking operation of a client operating system, checking to determine whether a license does exist (col. 21, lines 62-64), generating, when it is determined a license exists, the content by decrypting a license with the user key/symmetric key, (col. 21, lines 65-67), decrypting content of the content, checking the content with the verification key/public key, invoking interpretation operations,

disabling save-as and/or print commands which would permit the second user or group to alter the content, and rendering the content to the second user or group in a readable format (col. 22, lines 18-20).

In reference to Claim 22, Gruse further discloses wherein the content is provided via at least one of an encrypted e-mail message, from a server of the system of community of users, or on a CD ROM (col. 73, lines 16-20; col. 82, lines 1-3).

In reference to Claim 23, Gruse further discloses wherein the step of checking if a license exists determines no license exists (fig. 6), further including, determining the server location and content identifier to exist with the encrypted content (col. 24, lines 10-14), downloading the license for the specified encrypted content (col. 21, lines 59-61), again clicking on the encrypted content; determining a license exists (col. 21, lines 62-64), generating the content by decrypting the license with the user key/symmetric key, decrypt the content with the content key (col. 21, lines 65-67), check the content with the verification key; invoke the content viewer; disable determined commands of the viewer; and rendering the content to at least one of the second user or group (col. 22, lines 18-20).

10. Claims 24 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gruse et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,389,538, view of Harrell et al., U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0016727, in view of Erickson et al., WO 01/016826 A1.

In reference to Claim 24, Gruse discloses a system for controlling usage of content comprising (col. 6, lines 8-10).

Gruse lacks wherein the content includes encrypted electronic document files. Harrell teaches wherein the content includes encrypted electronic document files (page 5, ¶ [0039], lines 16-18).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Gruse with the device of Harrell to contain encrypted electronic document files as content of the electronic market in order to ensure secure transmission of the content and to facilitate the development and transfer of knowledge capital between innovators and developers through the use of marketing document files, as taught by Harrell (page 5, ¶ [0039], lines 17-18 & ¶ [0017]).

Gruse ad modified further discloses encrypted content that has embedded at least one usage permissions server identifier (stored at clearinghouse, col. 10, lines 4-10; col. 10, lines 21-24), and at least one encrypted content identifier (col. 10, lines 9-11), a reader/end-user player application, on a computer that reads the at least one usage permissions server identifier and the at least one encrypted content identifier (col. 10, lines 34-36), a communication system/network, that communicates the at least one encrypted content identifier (col. 10, lines 19-21), a usage permissions server/clearinghouse, that receives the at least one encrypted content identifier from the communication system, and that permits usage of the at least one encrypted content identified by the at least one encrypted content identifier based on usage permissions

associated with the identified content and at least one identified authenticated account associated with the identified permissions server by communicating an electronic key to the computer that communicated to the usage permissions server (fig. 1C).

Gruse lacks or does not expressly disclose wherein any user of the community of users can be provided with a capability of configuring and administering individual ones of the electronic markets.

However, Erickson discloses a distributed administration system (fig. 1), wherein any user of the community of users can be provided with a capability of configuring and administering permissions which control access and usage of an electronic marketplace (page 5, line 35-page 6, line 6 & page 39, lines 27-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Gruse with the device of Erickson to allow users of the community to administer permissions in order to allow the marketplace administrator to control access to their marketplace, as taught by Erickson (page 39, lines 27-30).

Gruse further discloses a viewer or player that displays or plays the identified encrypted content after using the communicated electronic key to decrypt the identified encrypted content (col. 21, lines 65-67).

In reference to Claim 26, Gruse further discloses wherein the permissions server identifier is a URL (col. 20, lines 50-54), and administration of usage permissions can be done using a web browser that has access to the permissions server through the web (col. 20, line 66-col. 21, line 9).

11. Claims 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gruse in view of Harrell and Erickson as applied to claim 24 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,968,177 to Batten-Carew et al., (Batten).

In reference to Claim 27, Gruse lacks or does not expressly disclose wherein permissions are managed using a permissions matrix. Batten teaches wherein permissions are managed using a permissions matrix (fig. 1, #42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to manage the permissions disclosed in the system of Gruse with a permission matrix as taught by Batten in order to perform administrative functions including key recovery, key addition, key deletion, policy change, change of an end-user attributes, change of the administrative entities attributes, and authority to change other administrative entities attributes and permission, as taught by Batten (fig. 1, #42).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Aubrey H. Wyszynski whose telephone number is (571)272-8155. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday, and alternate Friday's.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on (571)272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AHW


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